

### Overview of the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Comprehensive Gang Model

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts's Shannon Community Safety Initiative (CSI) is modeled after the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) Comprehensive Gang Model (CGM). The CGM is a multi-sector approach to addressing a community's gang and youth violence problem. After completing a needs assessment, communities assemble a steering committee which uses data to develop strategies in the following five areas.

- **Social intervention programs** for gang involved and proven risk youth include street outreach and case management. These programs reach out and act as links to gang-involved youth, their families, and other traditional social service providers. For high risk youth and at-risk youth, social intervention programs can include drop-in recreation, positive youth development, and other mechanisms to reach young people and connect them to positive adults and constructive activities.
- **Suppression programs** include close supervision or monitoring of gang involved youth and other high impact players by police, prosecutors, probation officers, and other officers of the court. These programs include hotspot patrols, law-enforcement home visits, ride-alongs, re-entry, and special prosecutors.
- **Opportunity provision programs** provide education, training, and employment programs for gang-involved youth and young people at high risk for youth violence and gang involvement.
- **Organizational change** is the development and implementation of policies and procedures that result in the most effective use of available and potential resources, within and across agencies, to better address the gang problem.
- **Community mobilization** includes educating the community about gang and youth violence trends in their city or neighborhood and involving them in strategies to confront the problem.

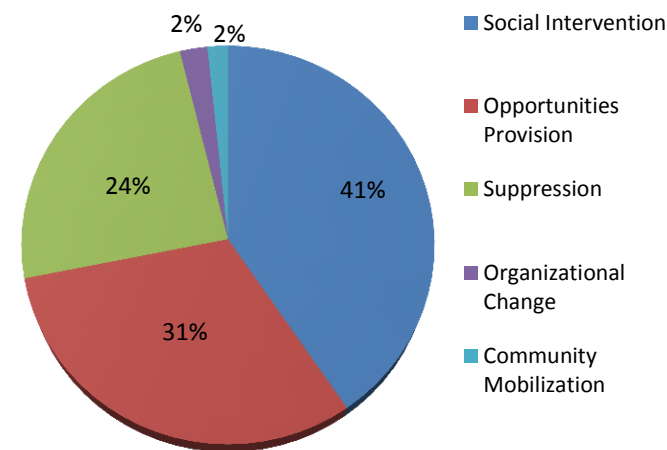
Each community that receives Shannon CSI funds has demonstrated risk factors for youth and gang violence. The Shannon sites report having local affiliates of national gangs such as Bloods, Crips, and Latin Kings, as well as 'homegrown' local gangs. Gang members are responsible for a significant portion of violence in their communities and are associated with drug trafficking in some Shannon cities. Serious violent crime involving knives and guns tends to be concentrated in geographic hotspots and among relatively small groups of individuals who are known to each other; in many cases they are rival gang members.

## 2015 Senator Charles E. Shannon, Jr. Community Safety Initiative Summary

Funded Cities: Boston, Brockton, Fall River, Haverhill/Methuen, Holyoke/Chicopee, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Metro Mayors Coalition (Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Winthrop), New Bedford, Pittsfield, Springfield, Taunton/Attleboro, Tri-City (Fitchburg, Leominster, Gardner), Worcester

This initiative is funded by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, Office of Grants and Research, Justice and Prevention Division, Daniel Bennett, Secretary

Figure 1. Statewide Shannon CSI 2015 Funding Allocation: \$7,443,694



### Highlights of Shannon Participants:

#### Funded Population:

- 177 funded programs
- 25,415 youth served
  - 1,934 known to be gang involved or proven risk

#### Education/Employment:

- 71 obtained a high school equivalency diploma
- 647 had subsidized summer employment

#### Personal Development:

- 1,904 received case management
- 9,205 participated in youth development programs
- 620 participated in volunteer work or community service

#### Law Enforcement/Courts and Prosecution:

- 2,786 hotspot patrols completed
  - 304 gang members or high impact players arrested during Shannon funded operations

#### Community Mobilization:

- 315 community information meetings related to gang and youth violence held for local residents

**Shannon Strategy:** During 2015, fifteen Shannon funded sites received a combined \$7.4 million to aid in the reduction of youth and gang violence within these communities. From 2010 through 2015, Shannon funded communities experienced declines in youth and gang violence with the number of arrests of youth and young adults (ages 14 to 24) decreasing 34.6% for aggravated assault, 24.3% for simple assault, and 38.4% for robbery.

Figure 2. Shannon CSI Violent Arrestees, Ages 14-24

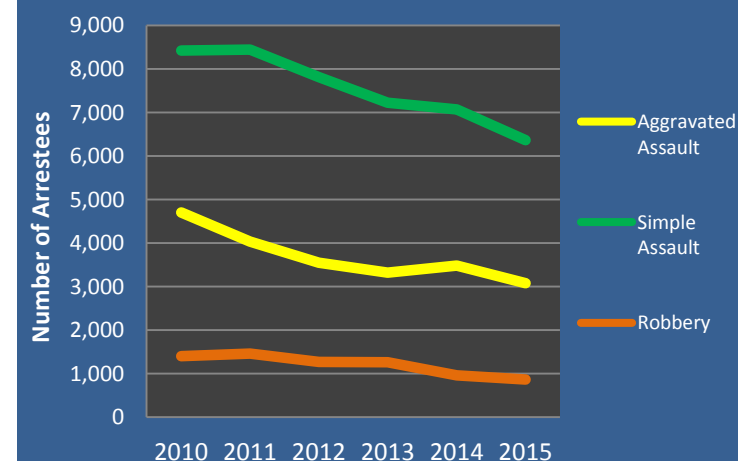
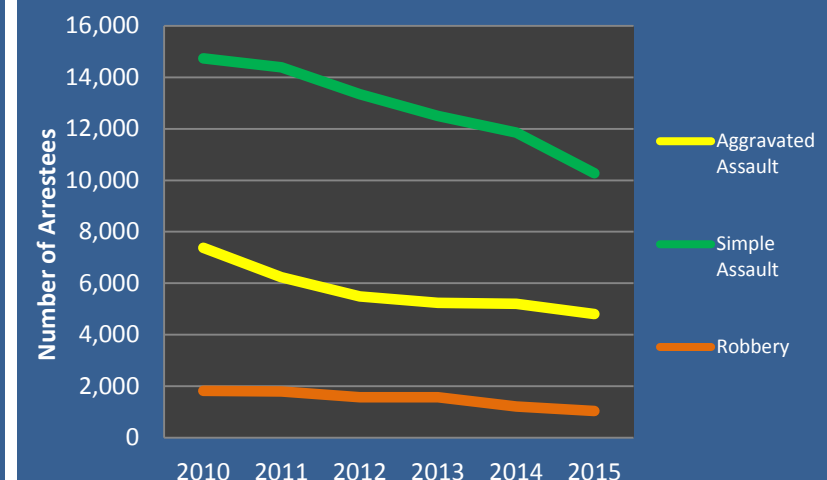
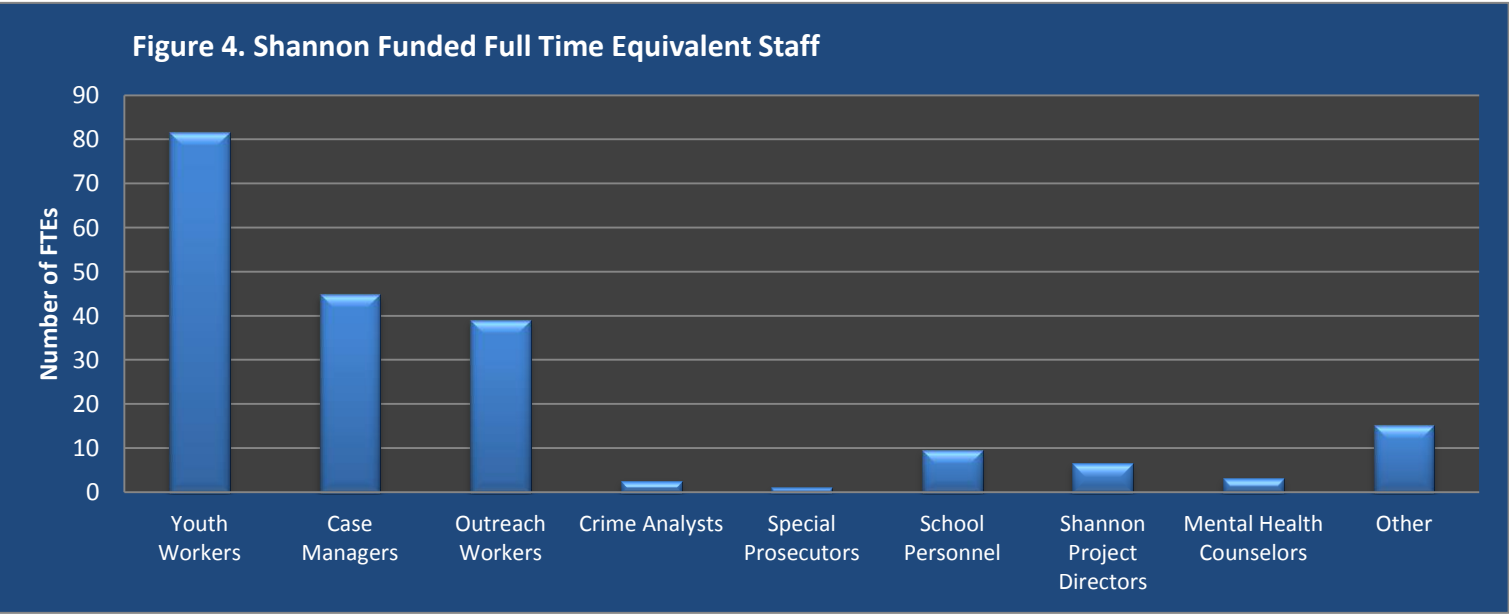


Figure 3. MA Violent Arrestees, Ages 14-24



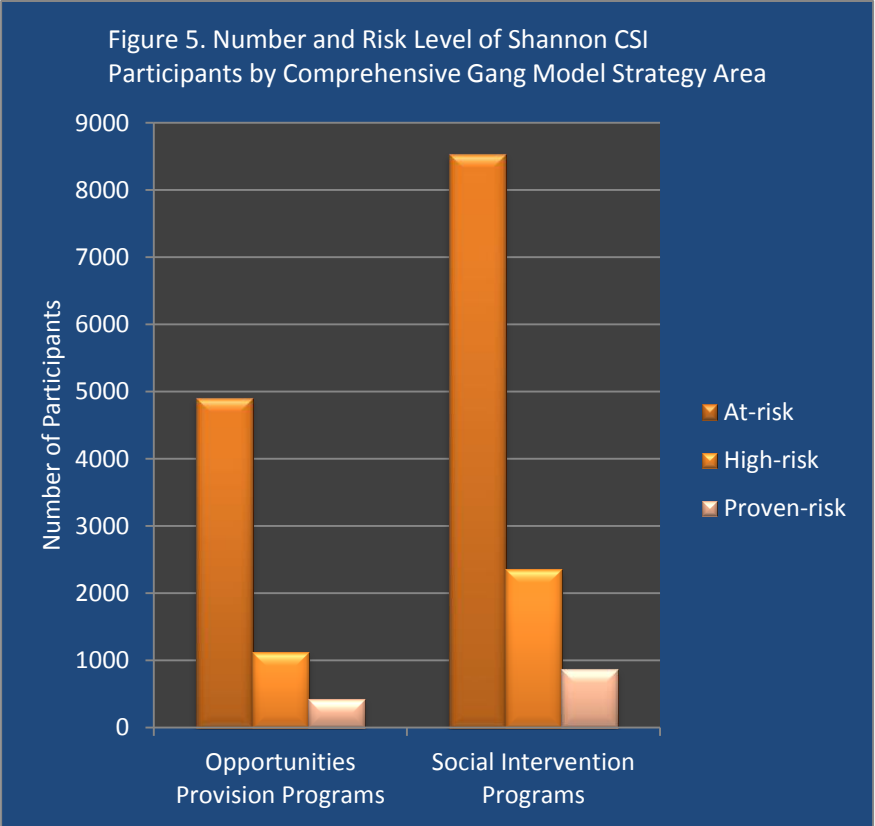
**Shannon Funded Full Time Equivalent Staff**

Shannon funding supports youth workers, case managers, and outreach workers who assist with the positive development of at-risk and high-risk Shannon youth, as well as an estimated 20,000 hours of overtime funding for police for suppression efforts. This investment equates to 262.5 total full time equivalent (FTE) positions. These positions facilitate information sharing across sectors and allow for a range of youth development, diversion, suppression, outreach, case management, and community engagement programs.



In Massachusetts, a little more than 11% of the population lives in poverty. However, in Shannon cities such as Holyoke, Lawrence and Springfield, the poverty rate is close to three times the state rate, 31.5%, 29.2% and 29.4%, respectively. Most of the Shannon cities' adult unemployment rates exceed the Massachusetts's unemployment rate of 4.6%, as reported in December 2015. Shannon communities tend to have higher rates of out-of-school suspension and school dropouts, and lower academic performance compared to other cities and towns in Massachusetts. Given these community level risk factors, the successful transition of many Shannon youth into adulthood is challenging compared to other non-disadvantaged youth in other communities.

Table 1. Shannon CSI Community Risk Factors, 2015	Massachusetts											Haverhill/ Methuen		Holyoke/ Chicopee		Metro Mayors Coalition								Taunton/ Attleboro		Tri-City		
		Boston	Brockton	Fall River	Lawrence	Lowell	Lynn	New Bedford	Pittsfield	Springfield	Worcester	Haverhill	Methuen	Holyoke	Chicopee	Cambridge	Chelsea	Everett	Malden	Quincy	Revere	Somerville	Winthrop	Taunton	Attleboro	Fitchburg	Gardner	Leominster
Poverty/ Unemployment Poverty <sup>a</sup>	11.4%	21.4%	17.9%	23.3%	29.2%	19.0%	21.0%	23.5%	17.1%	29.4%	21.4%	11.9%	8.5%	31.5%	13.6%	14.7%	23.7%	13.2%	16.0%	10.5%	15.4%	14.8%	9.2%	12.8%	9.0%	20.6%	14.4%	10.5%
Economically Disadvantaged <sup>b</sup>	26.3%	49.3%	45.9%	56.6%	61.7%	49.0%	46.2%	55.6%	43.4%	67.6%	49.4%	38.1%	28.2%	67.4%	48.4%	27.7%	47.7%	40.8%	39.0%	32.4%	37.4%	35.5%	22.9%	36.7%	26.3%	52.9%	43.1%	33.1%
Unemployment rate:	4.6%	4.1%	6.4%	8.0%	9.3%	6.1%	5.1%	8.0%	5.8%	8.8%	5.4%	5.1%	5.1%	7.6%	6.2%	2.8%	4.8%	4.3%	4.0%	4.4%	5.2%	3.0%	4.4%	5.7%	4.5%	6.7%	6.5%	5.6%
Education/School Performance																												
Graduation (four-year)	87.3%	70.7%	76.8%	70.4%	71.8%	78.8%	74.9%	57.9%	82.9%	66.7%	80.1%	73.4%	86.6%	62.0%	80.2%	91.5%	62.9%	78.9%	79.8%	90.1%	82.9%	81.4%	86.0%	87.0%	82.8%	73.2%	82.3%	90.7%
Drop-out (four-year)	5.1%	11.9%	9.5%	16.0%	10.8%	6.8%	12.9%	20.0%	8.1%	16.4%	7.2%	14.0%	5.3%	19.3%	10.0%	3.6%	19.4%	10.0%	7.0%	3.5%	7.9%	11.7%	5.9%	5.0%	5.6%	11.3%	8.0%	4.2%
ELL Students	8.5%	29.8%	20.0%	7.8%	29.9%	26.6%	18.8%	10.8%	4.4%	17.2%	35.1%	7.3%	7.8%	28.5%	4.6%	8.2%	24.1%	14.9%	19.0%	14.0%	16.0%	17.4%	7.7%	3.3%	7.7%	14.6%	4.3%	5.0%
Suspension (out-of- school)	2.9%	4.8%	5.2%	9.6%	3.9%	6.2%	8.1%	5.7%	1.7%	8.7%	5.0%	4.7%	3.7%	5.3%	5.5%	2.2%	2.7%	4.6%	1.7%	2.4%	2.3%	2.9%	1.7%	4.8%	5.2%	7.0%	5.1%	2.4%
Bachelor's Degree (25+)	39.4%	43.9%	18.0%	13.9%	11.1%	22.4%	18.8%	15.0%	25.0%	17.2%	29.8%	28.5%	29.2%	20.2%	17.6%	73.5%	15.6%	15.6%	31.9%	38.6%	18.7%	53.2%	35.8%	18.0%	30.1%	20.1%	17.2%	25.8%
Total population (2014 estimate)	6,745,408	655,884	94,779	88,712	78,197	109,945	92,137	94,845	43,697	153,991	183,016	62,488	49,112	40,124	55,795	109,694	38,861	44,231	60,859	93,397	54,157	78,901	18,352	56,544	43,970	40,445	20,381	41,150
Total public school population (2014- 2015)	955,844	54,312	17,186	10,246	13,889	14,075	14,871	12,565	5,744	25,645	25,254	7,240	6,953	5,573	7,841	6,539	6,350	7,071	6,564	9,229	7,025	4,987	1,938	7,910	5,927	5,041	2,473	6,096
<sup>a</sup> As defined by the US Census Bureau <a href="http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html">www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html</a>																												
<sup>b</sup> As defined by the MA Department of Elementary and Secondary Education <a href="http://www.doe.mass.edu/infoservices/data/ed.html">http://www.doe.mass.edu/infoservices/data/ed.html</a>																												



**Individual Risk Level Definitions**

**At-risk youth** are in danger of engaging in risky behaviors due to the presence of risk factors in their environment (either home or community). These factors include, but are not limited to: lack of healthy role models; poor community education outcomes; high rates of community substance abuse; high rates of community violence; and high unemployment and/or poverty rate.

**High-risk youth** are exposed to similar risk factors as at-risk youth, and are exposed to additional factors such as school failure or early school leaving; substance abuse; court involvement; witnessing violence; or violent victimization.

**Proven-risk youth** are identified as those youth being perpetrators of or victims of shooting or stabbing violence.